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SOURCES OF
AREOGRAPHIC COORDINATES, 1877-1907

G. de Vaucouleurs and R. Wright

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PREFACE

Features visible on the surface of Mars have been recorded at nearly every opposition since 1877, first from visual observations, and more recently by both visual and photographic techniques. Many observers have tried to determine the latitude and longitude of the points observed.

The senior author of this report has been engaged for a number of years (under the support of various sponsors) in a project to collect and analyze all available Mars observations in a systematic way, with the ultimate objective of producing as accurate and consistent a map as statistical methods will permit. This goal is still in the future. However, the present report records an important stage in the work. It lists for the oppositions of 1877 to 1907 those measurements that have appeared in the literature and that represent positively identifiable Martian features. It also cross-indexes the features measured more than once.

The form of the report follows closely the form established by the previous report, which covered the period 1909 to 1954. Thus it includes a set of maps that present graphically the information given in the cross-index, and a detailed discussion of corrections and interpretations that the present authors have applied to the published data. It must be emphasized that the present report is neither a source of data nor a complete study or commentary in itself. Strictly, it is a progress report, and it is most meaningful in the context of the larger project of which it depicts one part.

This portion of the work was supported under Contract NASr-21(04) with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The senior author, a consultant to The RAND Corporation, is a professor in the Department of Astronomy at the University of Texas.

ABSTRACT

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All published areographic coordinates for the oppositions of 1877 through 1907 were checked, corrected and cross-identified after a thorough search for usable data in the literature. Altogether 380 points on Mars' surface recorded by 17 observers are listed, with notes on errors of measurement or identification in the original sources; individual observer's maps and a basic master map are given. ^{AUTHOR}

This report is sequel to and homogeneous with our earlier publication Sources of Areographic Coordinates, 1909--1954 (Harvard College Observatory Report 2, ARDC Contract AF 19(604)-7461, AFCRL 257.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The painstaking work of Mrs. L. Hudson in preparing the extensive maps presented here is gratefully acknowledged.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A comparison of existing maps of Mars and lists of areographic coordinates betrays discrepancies of 5 to 10 degrees; such confusion clearly does not meet the requirements of the program for planetary exploration. At present there is no set of homogeneous accurate, areographic coordinates in a well-defined system; seasonal and secular variations of the topography add to the confusion.

In 1958 a program for the precision mapping of Mars was started at Harvard Observatory; successive steps in this continuing program were summarized at the Liège Symposium (1962) in a report,⁽¹⁾ in which other references may be found.

The first step in the program was to search the existing material on areographic coordinates published since 1877, when G. V. Schiaparelli opened the "modern" era of areographic studies. In a report⁽²⁾ on sources of areographic coordinates, published in 1961, we have listed the visual and photographic material of the three cycles of oppositions from 1909 to 1954.

Completing that first step, the present report covers in homogeneous fashion the two cycles from 1877 to 1907.* In preparing it, we have reviewed all the lists of areographic coordinates published during that period. Here we present charts which symbolize the data worth keeping for further analysis. Altogether 34 different sources are available for the observations throughout the two cycles, during which 17 observers contributed all together 789 values (from over 2,500 independent measurements) for 380 points.

*We refer to the period as ending with the 1907 opposition although no published coordinate lists were found for 1905 and 1907. A map based on Lowell's photographs of 1907 was published by Sormano (Ref. 38), but we have been unable to locate the corresponding list of coordinates which Antoniadi (Ref. 37) mentions (without bibliographical reference) as having "seen."

As in the previous report, our objectives here are to present a homogeneous list of this scattered and little known, but valuable material, and to cross-identify the points measured.

Section II of this report gives a tabular summary of the material, citing the sources, listing observers, instruments, number of measurements, types of measurements and coordinate systems, period of observations, range of phase angle, and heliocentric longitude.

Section III consists of a series of maps showing the approximate locations of the points measured by each observer at each opposition, preceded by extensive notes as to mis-identifications, errors, misprints, etc., disclosed by a detailed critical study of the original sources. It is not intended, nor is it possible to locate these points with accuracy at this stage of the project, but the loose-leaf map mentioned in the paragraph below serves to relate each point approximately to other geographical features of Mars.

Section IV includes an outline map of the topography (with a second loose-leaf copy for use with the maps of Sections III and IV). It also presents a map in which are combined all well identified points to which Key Map List (KML) numbers were assigned. A double-entry table with continuous KML number cross identifies the individual maps of Section III and the combined maps.* We have attempted in another table to show the identification of the KML numbers of this report with the VML (and PML) numbers used in Ref. 2 for the period 1909--1954. Identification is not always certain because of topographical changes and differences in the areographic coordinate systems used in the two periods.

The maps are reproduced on the same scale as those in Ref. 1.

The coordinates themselves and other relevant data have been transferred to punched cards for statistical analysis.

*In this report, quotations of pre-Schiaparellian nomenclature will be followed by the equivalent modern name in brackets; most of these modern names were introduced by Schiaparelli, but a few are due to Lowell, Cerulli or Antoniadi (Ref. 37). The IAU map and simplified nomenclature are not suitable for a detailed study of areographic places.

II. SOURCES AND THE NATURE OF THE SOURCE MATERIAL

Table 1 identifies the observer and the year of observation with the reference source used and the code number and abbreviation used to identify the given observations in this report.

Tables 2a and 2b give, for the individual sources and for each of the two cycles, 1877--1890 and 1892--1907:

- (a) The year, the date, and the heliocentric longitude, η , of the opposition; the date, the heliocentric longitude, and the phase angle in longitude, ΔA of the first and last observations. (The mean values of η and ΔA for the approximate middle of the observing period are recorded on the punched cards.)
- (b) The observer's code designation (from Table 1), the location, the aperture, and the type of telescope used (R = refractor; r = reflector); the total number of points for which coordinates are given; and the total number and type of individual measurements on which these coordinates are based. (All measurements were visual. D = drawings; T = transits; M = micrometers.)

The reference system used for the longitude of the central meridian, ω , and for the position angle, η , of the axis of rotation is noted. (M = Marth's ephemeris, occasionally corrected as in B for Bakhuysen, C for Crommelin's and W for Wislicenus.* When the pole of rotation was determined by the observer from internal evidence, it is noted north or south according to whether the micrometer wire was placed through the center of the north or the south polar cap to define the central meridian.

*In the period 1877--1907, the physical ephemeris of Mars was not computed by the national almanacs; observers had to use ephemerides from a variety of sources. The sources of the physical ephemeris of Mars are to be the subject of a future report.

Table 1
IDENTIFICATION AND CODING OF SOURCES

Code	Observer and Year	Bibl. Ref.	Abbreviation
8.01	Dreyer, 1877	20	DR 77
8.02	Green, 1877	20	GN 77
8.03	Lohse, 1877	20	LH 77
8.04	Niesten, 1877	20	NI 77
8.05	Schiaparelli, 1877	4, 6	SC 77
8.06	Winnecke, 1877	10	WN 77
8.07	Burton, 1879	5	BU 79
8.08	Lohse, 1879	7	LH 79
8.09	Niesten, 1879	12	NI 79
8.10	Schiaparelli, 1879	6	SC 79
8.11	Niesten, 1881	13	NI 81
8.12	Denning, 1884	23	DE 84
8.13	Knobel, 1884	8, 9	KN 84
8.14	Lohse, 1884	16	LH 84
8.15	Lohse, 1886	16	LH 86
8.16	Schiaparelli, 1886	24	SC 86
8.17	Lohse, 1888	16	LH 88
8.18	Schiaparelli, 1888	24	SC 88
8.19	Wislicenus, 1888	11	WS 88
8.20	Wislicenus, 1890	11	WS 90

Table 1 (Continued)

Code	Observer and Year	Bibl. Ref.	Abbreviation
9.01	Lohse, 1892	19	LH 92
9.02	Pickering, 1892	38	PI 92
9.03	Williams, 1892	18	WL 92
9.04	Lowell, 1894	17, 22	LW 94
9.05	Cerulli, 1896	21	CE 96
9.06	Lowell, 1896	26	LW 96
9.07	Cerulli, 1899	25	CE 99
9.08	Denning, 1899	23	DE 99
9.09	Antoniadi, 1901	27, 34	AN 01
9.10	Graff, 1901	35	GR 01
9.11	Lowell, 1901	30	LW 01
9.12	Lowell, 1903	31	LW 03
9.13	Molesworth, 1903	32	MO 03
9.14	Antoniadi, 1903	29	AN 03

T A B

OBSERVERS AND STATIONS FOR

Code	Telescope		Total Points	Measures		Reference		Year of Observation
	Location	Aperture		Total	Type	ω	Pole	
DR 77	Parsonstown	36-in r	5	8	D	M+B	B	1877
GN 77	Funchial	13-in r	9	23	D	M+B	B	"
LH 77	Potsdam	5.5-in R	4	18	D	M+B	B	"
NI 77	Bruxelles	15-cm R	3	9	D	M+B	B	"
SC 77	Milano	21.8-cm R	62	122+107	M	M	M+3 ⁰	"
WN 77	Strassburg	6-in R	1	2	T	-	M	"
BU 79	Loughlinstone	(a)	31	106	D	M	SPC	1879
LH 79	Potsdam	29.8-cm R	4	22	D	M	-	"
NI 79	Bruxelles	15-cm R	58	200	D	M+5 ⁰	-	"
SC 79	Milano	21.8-cm R	106	374	M	M+C	SPC	"
NI 81	Bruxelles	15-cm R	19	45	D	-	-	1881
DE 84	Bristol	10-in r	1	4	T	-	NPC	1884
KN 84	Burton/Trent	21-in r	2	2	T	M	-	"
LH 84	Potsdam	29.8-cm R	19	-	M,T	M	NPC	"
LH 86	Potsdam	29.8-cm R	1	3	T	M	NPC	1886
SC 86	Milano	18-in R	2	2	T	M	M	"
LH 88	Potsdam	29.8-cm R	1	1	T	M	NPC?	1888
SC 88	Milano	18-in R	2	5	T	M	M	"
WS 88	Strassburg	6-in R	7	11	M	M	W 1	"
WS 90	Strassburg	6-in R	14	19	M	M	W 2	1890

(a) 6-in R, 8+12-in r

L E 2a

MARS OPPOSITIONS 1877--1907

Code	Opposition			Initial Observation			Final Observation		
	Date	D _E	η	Date	η	ΔA	Date	η	ΔA
DR 77	Sep 5	-19 ⁰ .8	343 ⁰	Sep 7	344 ⁰	+ 1 ⁰	Oct 1	0 ⁰	+22 ⁰
GN 77	"	"	"	Aug 21	334	-15	Sep 29	358	+21
LH 77	"	"	"	Sep 8	345	+ 2	Oct 15	8	+31
NI 77	"	"	"	Aug 22	335	-15	Oct 13	7	+29
SC 77	"	"	"	Sep 12	348	+ 6	Nov 4	20	+38
WN 77	"	"	"	Sep 10	346	+ 4	Sep 11	347	+ 5
BU 79	Nov 12	-13.3	50	Oct 5	28	-32	Jan 5	78	+35
LH 79	"	"	"	Sep 27	23	-37	Dec 17	69	+27
NI 79	"	"	"	Oct 3	27	-33	Jan 26	89	+39
SC 79	"	"	"	Sep 30	25	-35	Dec 27	74	+32
NI 81	Dec 26	+3.3	95	Dec 12	88	-13	Mar 16	132	+40
DE 84	Jan 31	+15.8	132	Feb 14	138	+ 9	Feb 22	141	+15
KN 84	"	"	"	Feb 6	134	+ 3	Feb 17	139	+12
LH 84	"	"	"	Dec 23	114	-28	Mar 30	158	+33
LH 86	Mar 6	+22.0	166	Feb 2	152	-25	Mar 12	169	+ 5
SC 86	"	"	"	Apr 6	180	+25	Apr 7	180	+25
LH 88	Apr 11	+20.3	202	May 2	212	+18			
SC 88	"	"	"	May 30	225	+34	Jun 2	227	+35
WS 88	"	"	"	May 2	183	+18	May 13	188	+26
WS 90	May 27	+ 8.0	246	Apr 12	223	-27	Aug 1	284	+38

T A B

OBSERVERS AND STATIONS FOR

Code	Telescope		Total Points	Measures		Refer- ence		Year of Ob- serva- tion
	Location	Aperture		Total	Type	ω	Pole	
LH 92	Potsdam	29.8-cm R	1	1	T	-	SPC	1892
PI 92	Arequipa	12-in R	1	-	D	M	-	"
WL 92	Brighton	6.5-in r	12	17	T	M	SPC	"
LW 94	Flagstaff	18-in R	36	79+45	T,D	M	M	1894
CE 96	Collurania	15.5-in r	62	>127	T,D	M	M	1896
LW 96	Flagstaff	24-in R	82	-	T,D	M	M	"
CE 99	Collurania	15.5-in r	41	69+8	T,D	C	C	1899
DE 99	Bristol	10-in r	1	1	T	-	NPC	"
AN 01	Juvisy	24-cm R	9	-	T	C	C	1901
GR 01	Berlin	12-in R	15	-	D	-	NPC	"
LW 01	Flagstaff	24-in R	5	>9	T,D	C	C	"
LW 03	Flagstaff	24-in R	59	197+?	T,D	C	C	1903
MO 03	Trincomali	12.8-in r	72	542+60	T,D	C	NPC	"
AN 03	Juvisy	24-cm R	42	-	T,D	C	C	"

L E 2b

MARS OPPOSITIONS 1877--1907

Code	Opposition			Initial Observation			Final Observation		
	Date	D_E	η	Date	η	ΔA	Date	η	ΔA
LH 92	Aug 4	-13. ⁰ 6	312 ⁰	Aug 11	317 ⁰	+ 4. ⁰	-	-	-
PI 92	"	"	"	?	-	-	-	-	-
WL 92	"	"	"	Aug 20	322	+12	Oct 7	352 ⁰	+39 ⁰
LW 94	Oct 20	-18.8	27	Aug 20	322	-40	Nov 22	46	+25
CE 96	Dec 11	- 3.1	80	?	-	-	?	-	-
LW 96	"	"	"	Jul 31	4	-46	Jan 17	98	+23
CE 99	Jan 18	+11.6	118	Dec 11	101	-27	Mar 16	170	+32
DE 99	"	"	"	Mar 7	166	+28	-	-	-
AN 01	Feb 22	+20.4	153	Oct 12	92	-34	Jul 6	213	+40
GR 01	"	"	"	Jan 3	131	-33	Mar 16	163	+18
LW 01	"	"	"	Apr 19	177	+36	Jul 18	219	+39
LW 03	Mar 29	+22.1	187	Jan 21	158	-37	Jul 26	245	+40
MO 03	"	"	"	Feb 13	168	-30	Jun 7	220	+40
AN 03	"	"	"	?	-	-	?	-	-

III. NOTES AND MAPS FROM THE OBSERVATIONS OF 1877--1907

Notes on the Individual Sources

8.01--8.04. Dreyer, Green, Lohse, Niessen 1877 (Ref. 20)

The 1877 observations of Dreyer, Green, Lohse, and Niessen included in this report were obtained from the summary article of Bakhuyzen (1897) on the rotation period of Mars. In this article Bakhuyzen selected ten well known points on the surface of Mars for which he could compare 1877 coordinates from the observations of Schiaparelli and the four above. Since Bakhuyzen's point 10 was measured only by Schiaparelli, it is omitted, leaving 9 points measured by the four other observers. The following table shows which points were measured by each of them, and what values of λ were obtained, with the number of longitude observations, N_λ , for each:

<u>KML No.</u>	<u>BK 77</u>	<u>DR 77</u>	<u>GN 77</u>	<u>LH 77</u>	<u>NI 77</u>
1	1	5.9 (1)	0.3 (2)		
18	2		8.9 (2)		
83	3	91.9 (2)	85.7 (3)	93.4 (7)	886.9 (4)
127	4		108.8 (2)		
177	5		169.4 (2)	167.1 (4)	181.9 (3)
219	6		220.8 (2)		
246	7	250.6 (2)	245.0 (2)		
263	8	245.5 (1)	250.9 (3)	247.5 (3)	
290	9	288.7 (2)	285.8 (3)	292.5 (4)	292.9 (2)

8.05. Schiaparelli 1877 (Refs. 6, 36)

Of the 62 points whose coordinates were measured by Schiaparelli in 1877 and published in his Memoria I (Ref. 4, pp. 34-41, and 43-44), 54 were included with his 1879 measurements in the "General Catalogue of Areographic Positions, Observed in 1877 and 1879 and Reduced to One System." The reason for this repetition was simple: It enabled him to present correct positions for these points, after removing

erroneous light-time corrections from his 1877 coordinates in Memoria I. The source of the error is explained in a footnote to his acknowledgment of Marth's ephemeris (M.N. 39, 468) on p. 249 of Memoria II (Ref. 6).

8.06. Winnecke 1877 (Ref. 10)

Winnecke's two observations are identified by Wislicenus (p. 66) as transits of Schiaparelli's point 51 ("Gran Sirte e bocca del Nilo"), hence, presumably of the north tip of Syrtis Major, depending on what Winnecke saw there. The two transit times were:

	a	b
1877 September 10	11 ^h 26. ^m 0	11 ^h 48. ^m 5
1877 September 11	12 ^h 1. ^m 0	12 ^h 23. ^m 5

a Strassburg Time (his column II)

b Berlin Mean Time (his column III)

8.07. Burton 1879 (Ref. 5)

Latitudes in general: Burton's signs are contrary to the usual conventions since his north latitudes are negative, and south positive.

His designation of east and west is also different but not so consistent, requiring preliminary correction of the following points:

11, 16, 29	for west, read east
22, 23, 30	for east, read west

The errata, in which the longitude of point 7 is corrected to read 93°, include a handwritten note by Burton (in our reprint):

"The longitudes of the Central Meridian of Sketches 12, 14, 15 should be increased by 16°. Consequently the longitudes of Trouvelot Bay [point 12: Titanum Sinus] and of Huggins Bay [point 17: Cyclopum Sinus] should be, respectively, 175° and 243°. The Numbers opposite to these names in the Table of Differences [p. 167] must therefore be increased by -6° and -2°, respectively."

North and south are everywhere used in their correct areographic senses, but see note to point 28; we assume that by "Banks Cape (north end)" he means the north outlet of an isthmus connecting the actual cape so named by Green [Hammonis Cornu] with Hirst Island [Japygia], as he notes on p. 162:

"Banks Cape appears prolonged into an isthmus, dividing the Kaiser Sea [Syrtis Major] from Herschel II Strait [Sabaeus Sinus]. Possibly this isthmus is simply formed by a union of Hirst Island with Banks Cape, a state of things which seems to have been the rule in 1862 and 1864, according to the evidence of Professor Kaiser."

Also, on p. 166, line 6, the point is described as "Banks Cape; junction with Beer Continent [Aeria]."

8.08. Lohse 1879 (Ref. 7)

The clear presentation of his 1879 data, including a map on p. 73 and a list of coordinates on p. 74, leaves nothing to be desired. A transit of Solis Lacus center (KML 83), not listed by Ashbrook in Ref. 3, is given on p. 65: 1879 October 15: 12^h12^m Berlin Mean Time, from which Lohse derives $\lambda = 91^{\circ}0$ in Marth's ephemeris.

8.09. Niesten 1879 (Ref. 12)

These notes refer to the list on pp. 27-30, unless otherwise noted. Throughout, Niesten reverses the areographic senses of east and west (cf. p. 6), which are corrected below only when otherwise discussed; also, Margaritifer Sinus is misspelled almost everywhere.

<u>Point</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1.	Correcting the Dec. 6 φ to -8° , as on p.23 (probably misidentification of Portus Sigeus?), and deleting the second Nov. 29 measure (not significant) and the Jan. 3 and 12 measures, we have: $\lambda = 0^{\circ}$, $\varphi = -6^{\circ}$.
2.	Correct φ to $+30^{\circ}$, as on p. 23 and implied by NPD = 60° on p. 31; Niesten copies the NPD as φ by mistake.
3.	Nov. 29 measure kept, though not listed on p. 23; adding

measures from point 56, which is identical, we have:

$\lambda = 358^{\circ}$, $\varphi = -31^{\circ}$. Argyre extends further east than seen by Schiaparelli; may be a cloud formation, or fading of band from Schiaparelli's point 8b; cf. point 20.

4. Deleting Jan. 12 measure, we have: $\lambda = 28^{\circ}$, $\varphi = -20^{\circ}$.
5. Niesten confuses Indus with Nilus near edge of drawing 3; thus the point is the intersection of Oxus and Indus (equals Schiaparelli's 5a), and not equal to point 2, as former name would imply (perhaps mere misprint on pp. 27 and 31, since he writes Indus and Nilus on p. 9); also correct drawing time to $12^{\text{h}}0^{\text{m}}$.
6. Correct name to Deucalionis Regio, west point; deleting Jan. 3 measure (drawing 1, not 4 as printed), we have: $\lambda = 22^{\circ}$, $\varphi = -20^{\circ}$.
7. Correct name to Tip of Margaritifer Sinus; reverse drawing numbers (3) and (40) in last column of table; correct second Nov. 29 φ to $+5^{\circ}$ as on p. 9, drawing 3; deleting measures for Oct. 16 (60° from central meridian) and Jan. 3, we have: $\lambda = 23^{\circ}$, $\varphi = -5^{\circ}$.
8. Read Jamuna; add drawing time $12^{\text{h}}0^{\text{m}}$; correct φ to $+40^{\circ}$, as on p. 9 and implied by NPD = 50° on p. 31. Averaged with point 9, new coordinates are: $\lambda = 25^{\circ}$, $\varphi = 34^{\circ}$.
- (9) Happens to be same point as 8, since Niesten draws Indus and Jamuna issuing from Nilus at the same mouth; correct φ to $= 28^{\circ}$, as on p. 23 and implied by NPD = 62° on p. 31.
11. Nov. 29 measure belongs to point 12, according to p. 9; drawing 3, however, clearly has Aromatum Promontorium at the given coordinates so the measure is kept; deleting measures for Jan. 3, we have: $\lambda = 37^{\circ}$, $\varphi = -11^{\circ}$.
- (12) Discarding Dec. 6 measures of intersection of Pyrrhae Regio with limb, we have $\lambda = 32^{\circ}$, $\varphi = -10^{\circ}$, which are assigned to point 11 on the basis of drawing 3.
13. Omit first measurement of each pair on drawings 3 and 4, changing means to $\lambda = 58^{\circ}$, $\varphi = -10^{\circ}$; the omitted measurements belong to and are given under point 17 by him.

15. West point of Argyre II; Niesten would write Point Est to match point 10.
16. Averaged with first measure of point 19, new coordinates are: $\lambda = 64^{\circ}$, $\varphi = 28^{\circ}$.
18. Correct φ to -40° , as on p. 10 and implied by $NPD = 130^{\circ}$ on p. 31; cf. point 23.
19. Transferring first measure to point 16, new coordinates are: $\lambda = 89^{\circ}$, $\varphi = 35^{\circ}$ (poor measure).
20. Nov. 29 measures discarded, since not of Argyre, but of points where it merges with west limb brightening; the remaining measure, $\lambda = 76^{\circ}$, $\varphi = -45^{\circ}$, is the west point of a confusion of Argyre and Ogygis Regio on a very poor drawing.
21. Better identified with Schiaparelli 12a.
23. Unusual extension of Ogygis Regio.
28. Poor measures; perhaps Schiaparelli 16a?
29. Measured on very poor drawing; point unidentifiable.
30. Point defined only in latitude; longitude is arbitrarily chosen.
34. Better identified with Schiaparelli 30a.
35. Poor latitude--about 15° too far north, as are many of the following points.
36. Correct drawing number to (26).
37. } Misidentification; not Chersonesus, but Thyle II;
37a. }
38. } each point represents an east and a west component, the
38a. } latter of which is renumbered a.
40. Add drawing number (30).
41. Hesperia apparently misplaced on drawings, but λ comes out approximately right.
43. Misidentified for south point of Libya, for which φ is still too far north, from poor drawing; including coordinates from drawings 30, 34, and 35 on pp. 20-21, we get for mean coordinates; $\lambda = 282^{\circ}$, $\varphi = +4^{\circ}$.

- 44. As with point 20, a measure of intersection of Japygia with east limb of drawing 40 was discarded; also discarding the illusory measure on drawing 31, the remaining coordinates of point 44 are: $\lambda = 301^{\circ}$, $\varphi = -10^{\circ}$.
- 46. Syrtis very near limb on drawings 26 and 27, but the observations are kept nonetheless since all coordinates happen to closely coincide.
- 47. Correct φ to 35° , as implied by $NPD = 55^{\circ}$ on p. 31; the NPD was copied as φ by mistake.
- 48. Correct drawing 33 coordinates to $\lambda = 294^{\circ}$, $\varphi = -11^{\circ}$, as on p. 20, and add the second list of points under point 57, discarding the illusory measure from drawing 31, on which the region of Ausonia is badly distorted; the new coordinates of Ausonia (or Trinacria), east point, are $\lambda = 293^{\circ}$, $\varphi = -9^{\circ}$.
- 49. Center of Hellas--not Schiaparelli 53 (Niesten copies Schiaparelli's map misprint, showing that he worked from the map rather than the tables); deleting the Jan. 11 observations, we have: $\lambda = 304^{\circ}$, $\varphi = -35^{\circ}$ (kept, though not on p. 21).
- 49a. North point of Hellas; deleting Jan. 12 measure, we have: $\lambda = 305^{\circ}$, $\varphi = -25^{\circ}$.
- 49b. East point of Hellas; discarding measures on Dec. 2 of Hellas-limb intersection, on Nov. 5 of approximate east point of Ausonia Australis, which is fused with Hellas, and on Dec. 9 of northeast edge of Hellas, we have: $\lambda = 276^{\circ}$, $\varphi = -50^{\circ}$.
- 49c. West point of Hellas; deleting measures from drawings 29 (on which Hellas merges with west limb) and 32 (on which Hellas merges with Noachis), and correcting drawing 34's φ to -38° , as on p. 21, we have: $\lambda = 335^{\circ}$, $\varphi = -38^{\circ}$ (Hellas is abnormally enlarged on drawing 35, which also affects point 49.)
- 51. Dec. 6 measure discarded, due to distortion on drawing 33; new means: $\lambda = 312^{\circ}$, $\varphi = -10^{\circ}$.

52. Discarding Jan. 11 and 12 measures, we have: $\lambda = 328^{\circ}$, $\varphi = -10^{\circ}$.
- (53) Discarding Jan. 11 and 12 measures, we eliminate the point.
54. Change name to Mouth of Orontes (Schiaparelli 62); discarding Jan. 11 measure, we have: $\lambda = 342^{\circ}$, $\varphi = -10^{\circ}$.
55. Discarding Jan. 11 measure (drawing 37, not 28), and adding Oct. 27 from p. 22, drawing 36, we have: $\lambda = 340^{\circ}$, $\varphi = -16^{\circ}$.
56. From drawings 34 and 35, correct name to Argyre, east point -- averaged with point 3.
57. East point of Ausonia Borealis (Trinacria); discarding measures on drawings 32--35 (on which Ausonia intersects the east limb) and 28 (on which an indistinct point on Ausonia's south edge was measured), we have: $\lambda = 244^{\circ}$, $\varphi = -34^{\circ}$.
58. Niesten's "Rosse Land (Côte Australe)" is the south edge of the north polar cap.
- (59) "Mare Chronium" is outlined on the north by these three arbitrary points.
- (60) "Mare Cimmerium" is outlined on the north by these three arbitrary points.

Points whose numbers appear in parentheses have been omitted from the maps and master list of this report.

Corrections to the plate of 40 drawings include:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1.	Diameter 12".0; 5 measures made on it discarded as worthless.
2.	L (ω) = 55° in plate for 56° in text; here and subsequently the text value is taken as correct on the basis of the errors in drawings 16 and 30, which are unmistakable from the features.
3.	L = 67° in plates for 64° in text; also correct date to 29 Nov.

4. L = 68° in plates for 67° in text.
7. L = 77° in plates for 75° in text.
9. L = 88° in plates for 71° in text.
11. L = 131° in plates for 130° in text.
15. L = 150° in plates for 155° in text.
16. L = 160° in plates obvious error for 168° in text,
p. 15, where drawing is correctly placed between 19
and 20 by longitude.
17. L = 164° in plates for 158° in text.
18. L = 165° in plates for 164° in text.
30. L = 280° in plates obvious error for 289° in text,
p. 20, where drawing is correctly placed between
32 and 33 by longitude.

8.10. Schiaparelli 1879 (Refs. 6, 36)

On p. 286, Schiaparelli gives the arbitrary zero-point longitude corrections necessary to remove the mean systematic differences between 1877* (absolute), 1879* (absolute), and 1879 \odot (relative) by altering the 1879 coordinates to be consistent with the 1877, as follows:

$$\lambda_{77*} - \lambda_{79*} = + 1.64 \pm 0.33$$

$$\lambda_{77*} - \lambda_{79\odot} = + 2.49 \pm 0.44$$

We have undone these by simply applying - 2.0 to each mean 1879 λ in the 1879 list.

On p. 287, Schiaparelli explains a correction applied to his 1877 latitudes on the basis of his 1879 re-determination of the position of Mars' pole of rotation. This latitude correction is:

$$\varphi_{79} - \varphi'_{77} = + 2.97$$

Here φ'_{77} reduces φ_{77} to the usual areographic sense, since Schiaparelli took φ_{77} with south positive; thus, $\varphi'_{77} = -\varphi_{77}$. We follow Schiaparelli in applying this correction (rounded off to + 3.00 "for greater facility") to the 1877 latitudes, to bring them into the 1879 system.

8.11. Niesten 1881 (Ref. 13)

<u>Point</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1.	Delete drawings 1, 18, and 19.
2.	Margaritifer Sinus not seen on drawing 1, whose measure is deleted.
(3)	Features lost in terminator shading on drawing 1 (deleted).
9.	Solis Lacus not recognizable on drawing 4 (deleted).
10.	Bright spot in Tractus Albus (drawing 1; deleted).
11.	Assumed to be Titanum Sinus; "Trouvelot Bay" ambiguous.
12.	Elysium more oval and northerly than usual; add drawing number (9).
13.	Not usual west tip, due to cloud on drawing 9; drawing 12 discarded.
14.	Due to cloud on drawing 9, measure discarded, drawings 11 and 12 already deleted, leaving $\lambda = 268^{\circ}$, $\varphi = -9^{\circ}$.
15.	Add drawing number (14).
16.	Center of Moeris Lacus (quite large).
(17)	Point too close to limb to be identified on drawing 9 or 1, so discarded.
18.	Bright spot next to Nilosyrtris; delete drawing 11.
19.	Apparently center of Syrtis Major; delete drawings 11, 12, 18, and 19.
20.	East point of unusual extension of Sinus Sabaeus; need $\lambda = 300^{\circ}$ in drawing 14 measure.
21.	Correct mean coordinates to $\lambda = 312^{\circ}$, $\varphi = 023^{\circ}$; delete drawings 18 and 19.
(22)	Sinus Sabaeus badly distorted; delete drawing 1 and point.
(23)	Mid-point of canal useless; delete drawing 1 and point.
(24)	Mare Hadriaticum distorted and near limb; delete drawing 1 and point.
(25)	Too near limb in drawing 9; add number and discard drawing and point.

In the above list, it may be seen that all measurements made on drawings 1, 4, 11, 12, 18 and 19 have been discarded, as well as all points measured only on those drawings. The poor quality of the

drawings discarded is easily explained if it is noted that along with drawings 3, 7 and 10, on which no points were measured, all these drawings were made when the apparent angular diameter of Mars was less than 11 seconds of arc.

8.12. Denning 1884 (Ref. 23)

Denning measured four times of central meridian transits of Syrtis Major (KML 295) in 1884: February 14, 5^h55^m; February 15, 6^h35^m; February 19, 9^h5^m; February 22, 11^h4^m. The times, although not so stated, must have been Greenwich Mean Astronomical Time.

8.13. Knobel 1884 (Refs. 8, 9, 15)

Transit Observations

<u>KML</u>	<u>Pt.</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Date, Time</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Notes</u>
083	001	Solis Lacus	6 Feb., 11 ^h 45 ^m GMAT	(8) p. 278, (15) p. 380	a, b
288	002	Syrtis Major	17 Feb., 7 ^h 50 ^m GMAT	(8) p. 280, (9) p. 205, (15) p. 378	b, c

- a) $\lambda = 83^{\circ}.0$, computed by Knobel from Marth's ephemeris.
- b) The two 1884 observations (Ref. 8) are taken from Ref. 3 with correction of point 002 to point 288.
- c) The erroneous labeling of point 002 as Sinus Meridiani in Refs. 3, 9, and 15 must derive from a misunderstanding of the abbreviation S.M., which actually stood for Syrtis Major.

8.14. Lohse 1884 (Ref. 16)

The chief results of Lohse's 1884 positional measures on Mars drawings are given in a table on p. 140. For two other points, one of which was point 14 of the table and the other one new (point 19), only transit times are given on pp. 133 and 138 (not pp. 128 and 137, respectively, as in Ref. 3).

8.15. Lohse 1886 (Ref. 16)

Three transits measures of the center of Syrtis Major are given on p. 138.

8.16. Schiaparelli 1886 (Refs. 24, 36)

On p. 274 (Ref. 36), Schiaparelli gives the following longitudes, derived from unstated transit times, presumably using Marth's ephemeris:

<u>KML</u>	<u>Pt.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>λ</u>	<u>Date</u>
K362	001	Fastigium Aryn	$361^{\circ}.13$	6 April 1886
K352	002	Ismenius Lacus	336.40	7 April 1886

Taking λ (001) equal to $0^{\circ}.00$, he also gives λ (002) = $335^{\circ}.27$.

8.17. Lohse 1888 (Ref. 16)

One transit of Syrtis Major is given on p. 138. Time is given as $9^{\text{h}}20^{\text{m}}.0$ on line 5, but $9^{\text{h}}21^{\text{m}}.0$ in Table; recomputation shows $9^{\text{h}}21^{\text{m}}$ to be the time corresponding to λ (Marth) = $292^{\circ}.38$.

8.18. Schiaparelli 1888 (Refs. 24, 36)

On p. 274 (Ref. 36), Schiaparelli gives the following individual longitudes, derived from unstated transit times, presumably using Marth's ephemeris. We have taken means and corrected two errors, one rather strange.

<u>KML</u>	<u>Pt.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>λ</u>	<u>Date (1888)</u>	<u>$\bar{\lambda}$</u>
362	001	Fastigium Aryn	$359^{\circ}.75$	31 May	$360^{\circ}.17$
			360.60	2 June	
352	002	Ismenius Lacus	342.73	30 May	$342^{\circ}.08$
			341.28	31 May	
			342.22	1 June	

Although λ (001) = $360^{\circ}.17 = 0^{\circ}.17$, Schiaparelli must have erroneously obtained a value of $0^{\circ}.22$ since he subtracted this amount from the individual λ (002) coordinates to reduce them to λ (001) = $0^{\circ}.00$. Thus his mean λ (002) = $341^{\circ}.86$ (misprinted as $341^{\circ}.53$ in line 3 of footnote) should be $341^{\circ}.90$ relative to Fastigium Aryn.

8.19. Wislicenus 1888 (Refs. 11, 15)

The identification of the points measured needs no comment or correction.

8.20. Wislicenus 1890 (Refs. 14, 15)

The identification of the points measured needs no comment or correction.

9.01. Lohse 1892 (Ref. 19)

On p. 5, lines 9-11, Lohse gives the transit time (1892, August 11, $10^{\text{h}}6^{\text{m}}.6$ GMAT) and derived longitude ($\lambda = 4^{\circ}.4$) of the "Gabelbai," Sinus Meridiani. The ephemeris used was probably that of Marth, and the point measured was probably the center of the bay, also measured by A. S. Williams that year, rather than the tip of Fastigium Aryn, but the exact identification is doubtful.

9.02. Pickering 1892 (Ref. 38)

This isolated longitude is quoted by Maggini, p. 238, in connection with other measures of the tip of Margaritifer Sinus in order to demonstrate a shift in longitude of this point. However, nothing except the resultant $\lambda = 17^{\circ}.2$ is known of the observation, so the measure is of correspondingly little value.

9.03. Williams 1892 (Ref. 18)

Williams' transits are neatly collected in his Table V on p. 192 of the 1892 BAA Report. The point locations are precise, and the transit times have been conveniently converted to longitudes by means of "the times of transit of the zero meridian given by Mr. Marth in his Ephemeris" (p. 193, lines 5-6). For the following five points observed twice each, only the individual observed longitudes were given, so we have adopted the following mean values:

<u>Pt.</u>	<u>λ^*</u>
001	10 ⁰ .9
003	46.2
004	51.4
005	63.4
008	300.2

* $N\lambda = 2$

9.04. Lowell 1894 (Refs. 17, 22)

<u>Point</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
7.	"Aurorae Sinus (centre)" implies middle of dark bay, but the coordinates place it on the north shore, either at the east mouth or between the two mouths of the Ganges.
9.	"Lacus Lunae" is our Lunae Lacus, but not Lowell's, having the coordinates of his Labeatis Lacus; his Lunae Lacus is further up Ganges, at $\varphi = +12^0$.
12.	Add 121 ⁰ .5 to λ -corrected column in <u>Ap. J.</u> list.
20.	"Scamander" implies either the middle or mouth of the canal; here the point is on the north edge of Electris, 10 ⁰ east of mouth of Scamander.
22.	"Mare Cimmerium (mouth of the Palinurus)" agrees with the mouth either of Scamander or of Avernus and Laestrigon since no φ is given; probably the latter.
23.	"Mare Cimmerium (mouth of the Avernus)" should agree with point 22, but is 6 ⁰ west of it.
25.	"Eridania (centre)" shares in the problem of point 20; the move of 7 ⁰ west and 10 ⁰ south, which would move point 20 to the middle of Scamander would move point 25 to the middle of Eridania, on whose northeast shore it now is.
28.	Read Libya for Lybia in <u>Ap. J.</u> list.
29.	Lowell shares Niesten's misapplication of Circaum Promontorium to Libya in <u>Ap. J.</u> list.
31.	"Hellas (centre of northern end)" implies middle of north shore, but coordinates are 3 ⁰ or 4 ⁰ too far south, yet not far enough to be middle of north half of Hellas.

33. } Reverse Euphrates and Phison in Ap. J. list. On Plate XIX
 34. }
 35. } map - reverse nos. 32 and 34.

Some points have slightly different longitudes in the two lists, of which the Annals list is taken as authoritative, having been published later; the only difference $\Delta\lambda$ (Ap. J.--Annals) greater than a degree is $+2^{\circ}0$ for points 33--35; other $\Delta\lambda$'s are: $+0^{\circ}2$ (point 31), $+0^{\circ}1$ (points 12 and 32), $-0^{\circ}1$ (point 10), $-0^{\circ}3$ (point 36), and $-1^{\circ}0$ (points 16, 17 and 18).

9.05. Cerulli 1896 (Ref. 21)

List

Point 57 -- value of φ listed is actually $\Delta\lambda$ measured as given on p. 29; there is no φ , since the point is "defined only in longitude."

Map

Positions often slightly different from given coordinates; discrepancy worse outside $\lambda = 180^{\circ}$, where features are repeated with even less faithful precision of placement. At $\lambda = 82^{\circ}$, $\varphi = -9^{\circ}$, Trithomius is printed as a typographical error for Tithonius.

The longitudes are relative to mid-point between two horns of Aryn (points 1 and 2) = 0° .

Two new points were added to the list: point 1a, Fastigium Aryn, $\lambda = 0$; point 26a, east point of Mare Tyrrhenum, λ same as point 26, Simois (p. 22).

9.06. Lowell 1896 (Ref. 26)

These coordinates of oases, based on an unknown number of unspecified measurements, are given in a table on p. 435-436.

9.07. Cerulli 1899 (Ref. 25)

Point

Remarks

1. } Cerulli himself discarded a second set of latitude measure-
 2. } ments made in February, $\varphi = 9^{\circ}$, since they confirmed his
 impression that the horns had become thinner and longer.
 2a. Fastigium Aryn south point, φ given on p. 166 = $-2^{\circ}6$.
 3. Thymiamata -- south point.

5. Southeast corner (of leading edge) of Mare Acidalium measured $\lambda = 18^{\circ}.7$, changed to "scarcely 10° " ($\sim 12^{\circ}$) on map.
9. The single direct measure gave $\lambda = 27^{\circ}.1$; mean of points 4 and 12 gave $\lambda = 27^{\circ}.4$.
10. φ only; measured $\varphi = 35^{\circ}.7$ changed to 38° on map.
13. Southwest corner of Mare Acidalium (west point of top edge).
15. Mouth of Ganges (west component) in Aurorae Sinus.
18. Lacus Tithonius (center).
20. East point of Mare Sirenum (incidentally also mouth of Araxes, et al.; "Gulf of Hercules").
21. Measured $\lambda = 156^{\circ}.3$ changed to about 153° on map.
22. East point of "Propontis 1."
26. West point of "Propontis 2."
36. West (following) edge of Hellas.
38. East mouth of Euphrates.
40. West mouth of Euphrates.

9.08. Denning 1899 (Ref. 23)

The transit time alone is given: 1899 March 7, $8^{\text{h}}31^{\text{m}}$ GMAT.

9.09. Antoniadi 1901 (Refs. 27, 34)

The coordinates are given on pp. 523-524 of Flammarion's Vol. II (Ref. 33).

9.10. Graff 1901 (Ref. 35)

Points are well defined by table, p. 26. Point added: K001, no. 015, Meridian Bai from indication on lines 14-15, p. 26, that this point was used as origin of longitudes.

9.11. Lowell 1901 (Ref. 30)

<u>Point</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
A.	Fastigium Aryn = K362; transits of May 4, 8, June 9, 10, and July 18, are on p. 614 of Ref. 28.
B.	Ascraeus Lacus = K102; $\lambda = 108^{\circ}$ (transit, April 19), $\varphi = +21^{\circ}.1$ (drawing, pp. 121-122).

- C. "Pro-Propontis" = K150; λ = 157; April 19 (p. 130).
- D. Propontis = K147; λ = 175; April 19 (p. 130).
- E. "Post-Propontis" = K184; λ = 188⁰; April 19 (p. 130).

9.12. Lowell 1903 (Refs. 30, 31)

<u>Point</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
2.	May possibly be same as point 1, which was seen a month earlier.
4.	Tip of Margaritifer Sinus; Oxia Palus not seen.
5.	Coordinates 10 ⁰ south of position on 1903 globe, on which it is located near mouth of Gihon II in Mare Acidalium.
8.	Coordinates on globe place Lowell's southwest tip at mouth of Nilokeras, unlike Molesworth's southwest corner southeast of it (his point 11).
18.	Center of spot of which Molesworth 21 is the east edge, despite disparate ϕ .
22.	Very nearly identical to Molesworth 27, which is the west edge of this very narrow lake at the west end of Lowell's Ceraunius or Molesworth's Mareotis Lacus.
23.	Coordinates about 10 ⁰ west of position plotted on globe; called Maeotis Palus by Antoniadi.
25.	Coordinates about 10 ⁰ west of position plotted on globe; this lake at the intersection of Pyriphlegethon with Gigas not seen by Molesworth.
27--31.	The Propontis area is exceedingly hard to unravel from Lowell's description in 1903.
27.	Coordinates disagree with globe position, which better agrees with the text coordinates from the special table of latitudes on p. 216, given for each presentation.
28.	Additional coordinates given in text agree better with globe.
28a.	Semnon Lucus: text coordinates only, agreeing with globe.
28b.	Lucus Castorius: test coordinates only, agreeing with globe.
30.	Text coordinates agree much better with globe, since ϕ in list appears to be average of measures of points 30 and 30a, as revealed by common λ and ϕ at June presentation and alternate appearance from one measure to the next.

- 30a. Ortygia: text coordinates only, agreeing with globe; cf. point 30.
- 31. Text coordinates agree much better with globe.
- 32. Lowell's Trivium Charontis is a triangular fusion of the real Trivium with the adjacent part of Styx, unlike Molesworth's Trivium Charontis, which is a dark node in the southeast corner of Lowell's.
- 33. "Sub snow patches" equals Olympia.
- 34. Same point as 37, as revealed by common April 26 measure.
- 37. Add April 27 measure from point 34, given $\lambda = 221^{\circ}52$ and $\phi = 57^{\circ}$.
- 40. "White at South" is probably Ausonia (Australis), although ϕ is not given.
- 41. Coordinates much better match Molesworth's point 47, the west tip of Mare Cimmerium; perhaps Lowell misidentified his transits?
- 43.} Read Casius for Cassius.
- 44.}
- 45. "Molorchi Nemus" equals Molesworth's "Casius Lacus."
- 47. Southwest corner of Libya.
- 50. Intersection of Nilosyrtis with northeast edge of Coloe Palus.
- 56. Center of Noachis; very poorly defined.

9.13. Molesworth 1903 (Ref. 32)

<u>Point</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
14.	Ambiguous whether mouth of Ganges or center of Sinus is meant.
23.	Intersection of the two circular arcs (see Fig. 2) very vaguely determined.
29.	Name misplaced on map; feature renamed Artynia Fons by Antoniadi.
30.	Name misplaced on map; feature renamed Tatta Lacus by Antoniadi.
38.	Name not used on map; feature renamed Aphnitis Fons by Antoniadi.

- 49. Feature nameless on map.
- 62. Name on map cannot be deciphered.
- 65. Name changed to Anubidis Fons on Antoniadi's map.
- 70. Name not used on Antoniadi's map; feature renamed Callirrhoes Fons.

The closest thing to a base map for Molesworth's observations is the 1903 map of the BAA Mars Section, drawn up largely from Molesworth's drawing and even preserving his characteristic style by E. M. Antoniadi, who however altered Molesworth's positions to fit his own and those of past BAA maps.

9.14. Antoniadi 1903 (Ref. 29)

The points are given on pp. 63-64 of La Planète Mars (Ref. 37) without details of method or number of measurements.

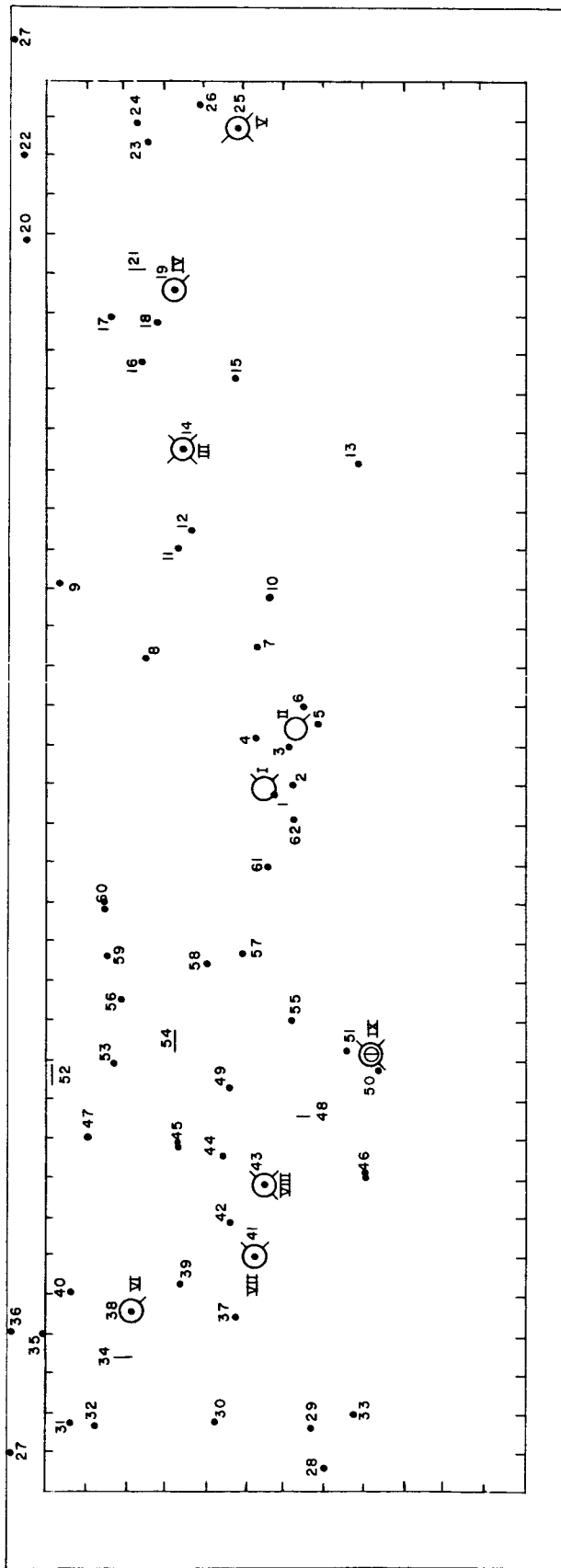
Maps from the Individual Sources

The several maps are presented on the following pages in chronological order. These maps are then combined in Section IV. The points noted by individual observers may be approximately located by placing the transparent loose-leaf outline map over any of the maps in this section.

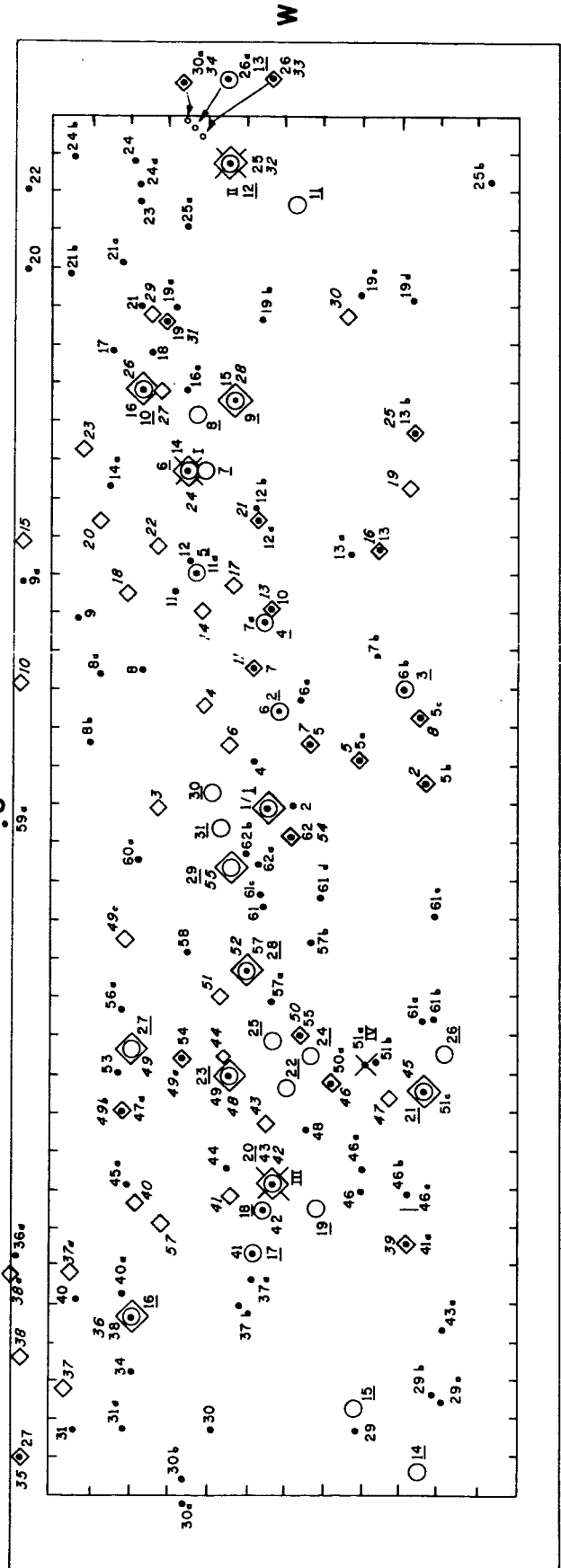
W

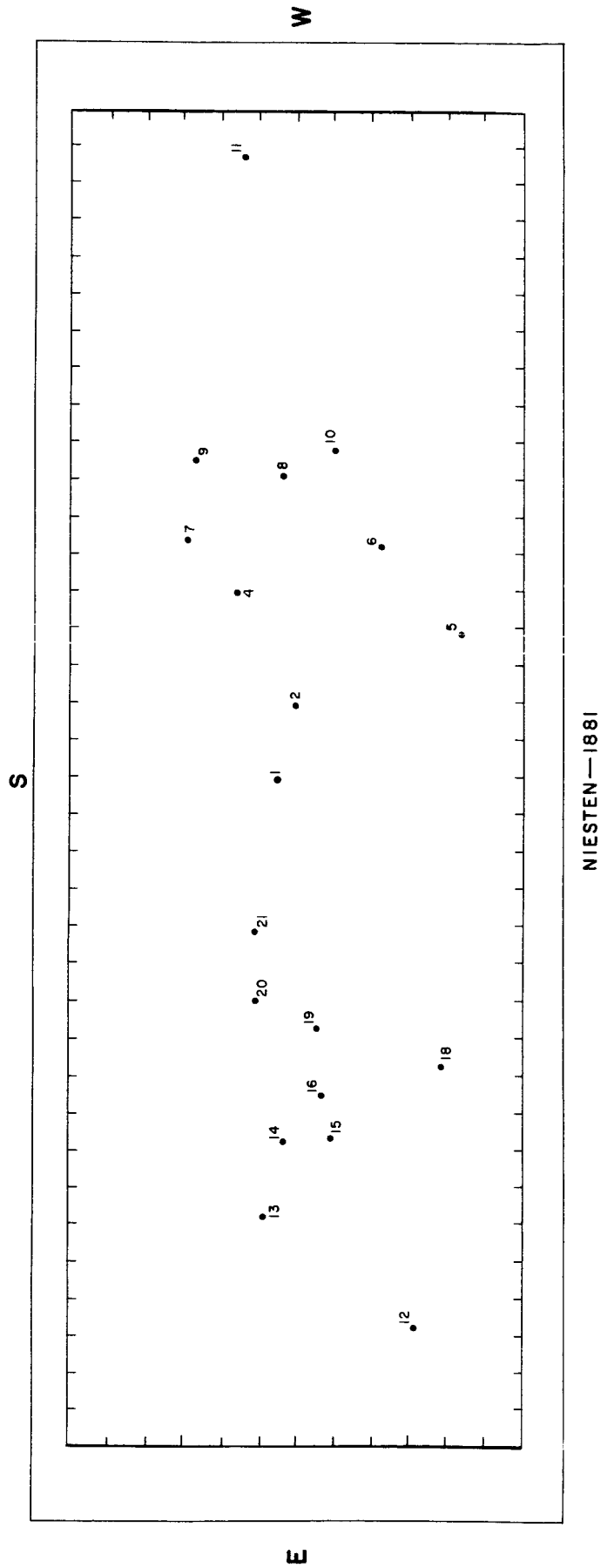
• I- SCHIAPARELLI
 ⊙ WINNECKE

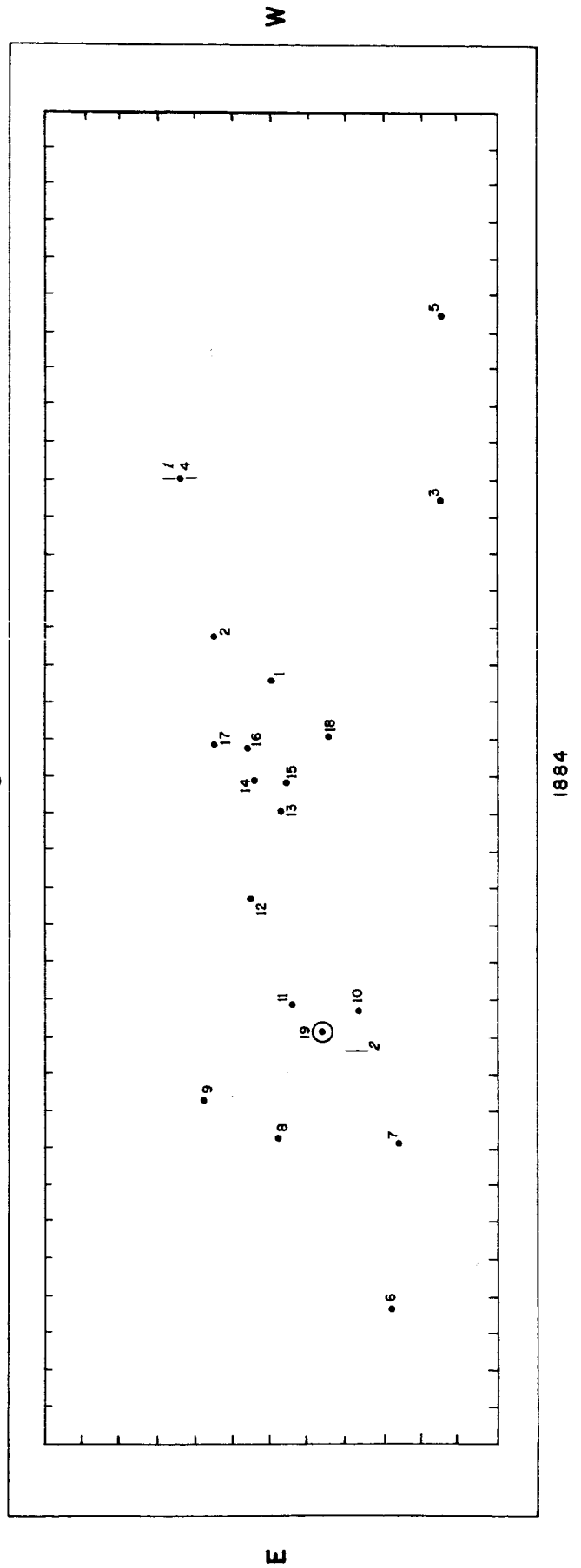
⊙ BAKHUYZEN
 { DREYER
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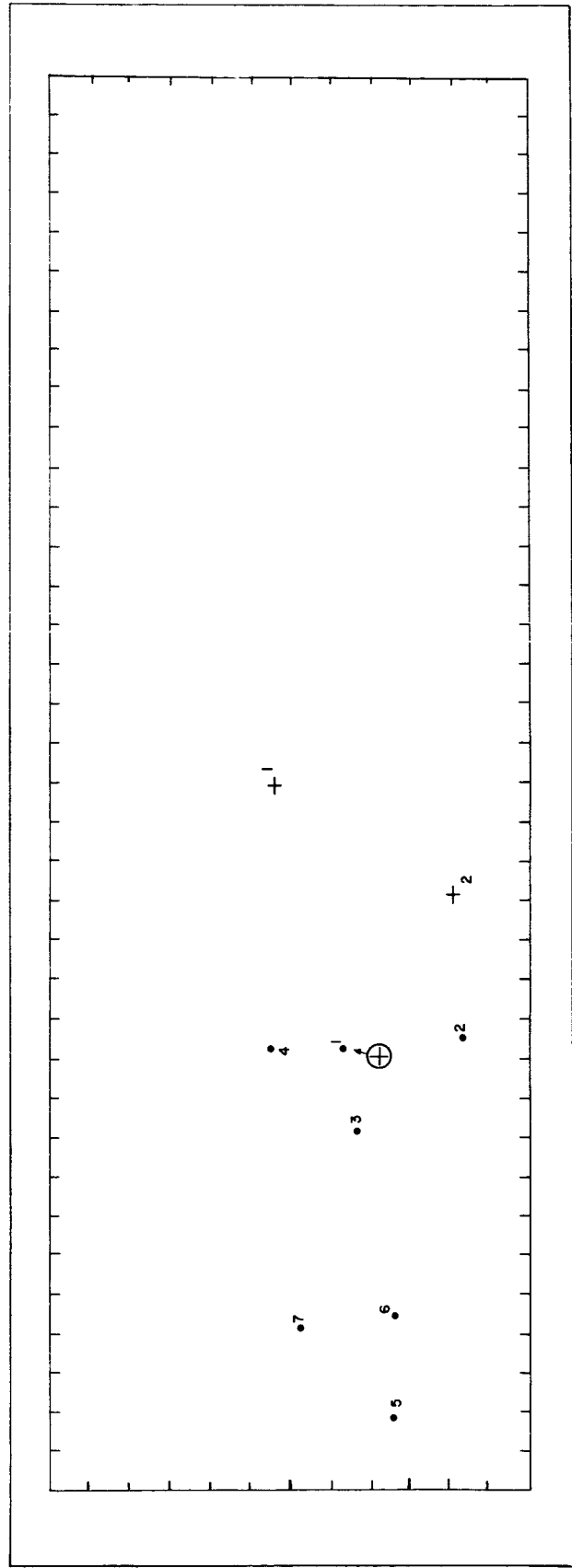
1886 1888

LOHSE ①

SCHIAPARELLI |

WISLIGENUS •

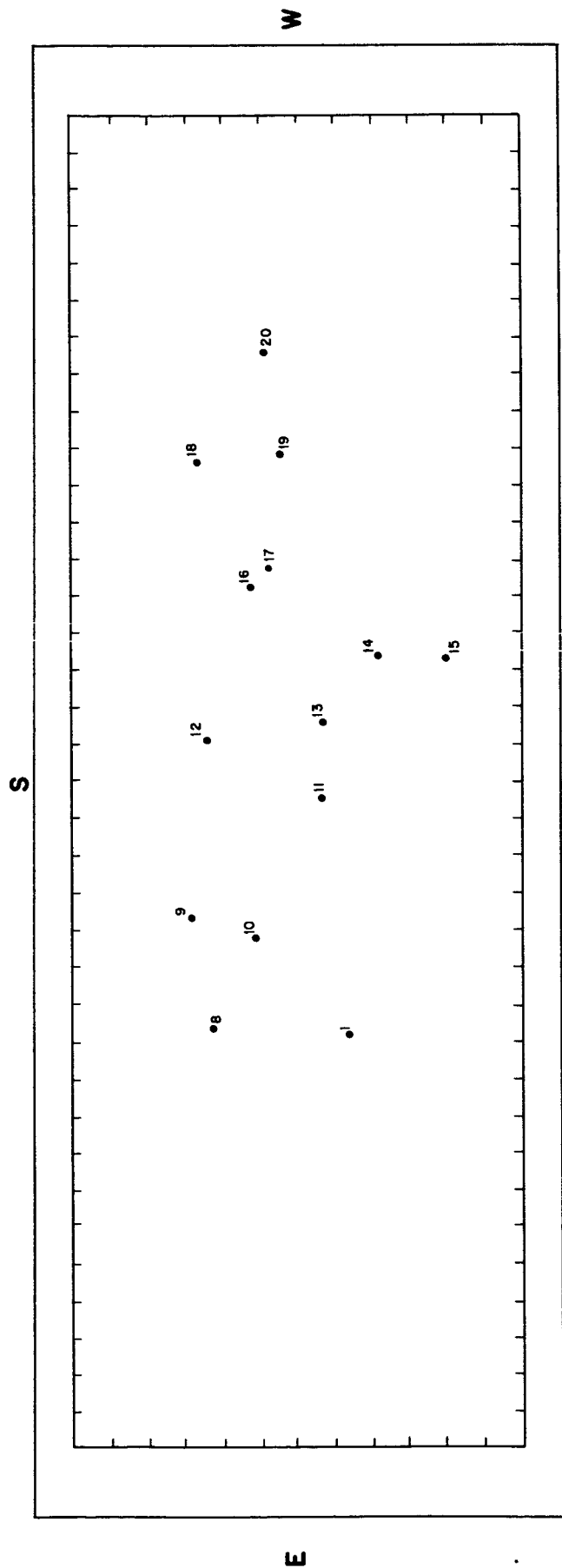
S



1886—1888

E

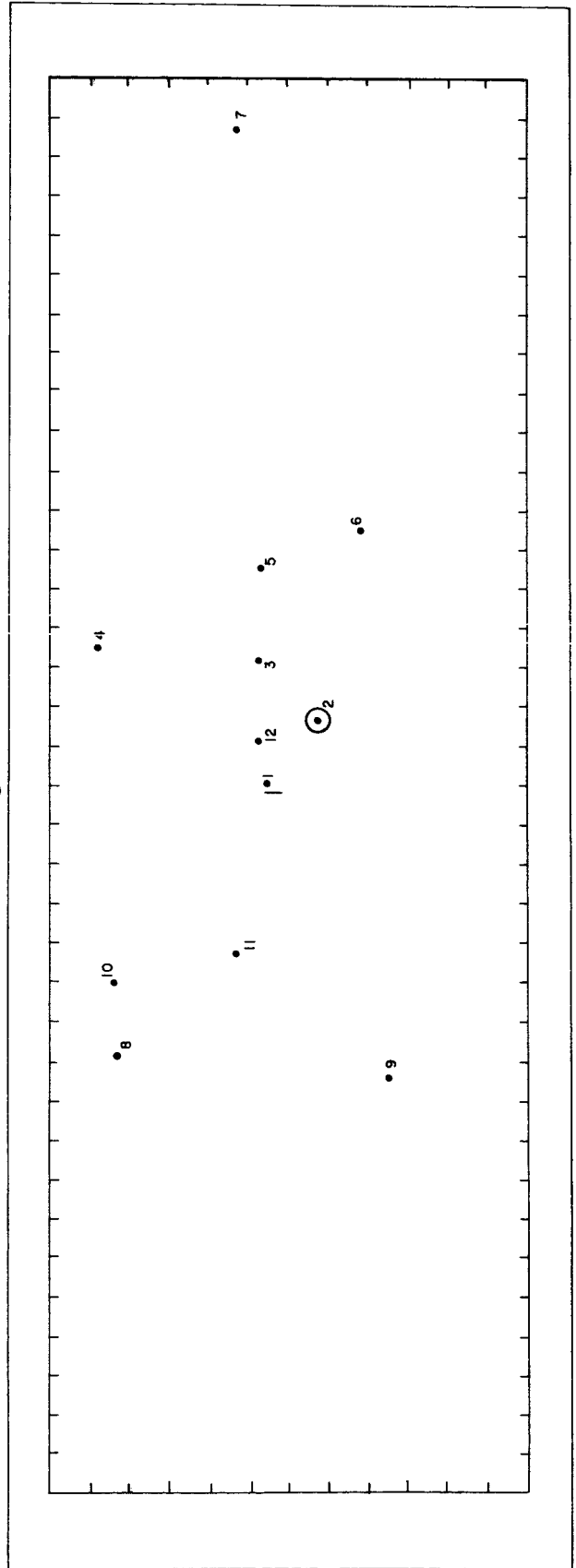
W



WISLICHENUS - 1890

LOHSE
PICKERING
WILLIAMS

S



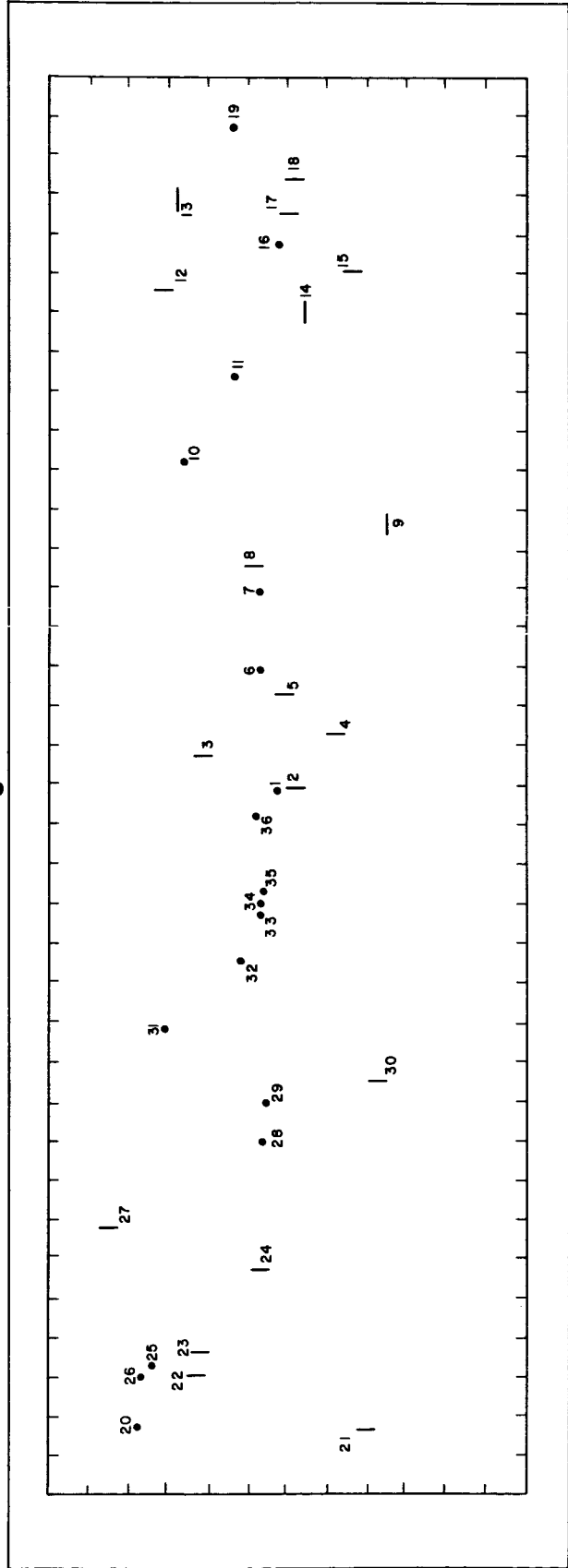
1892

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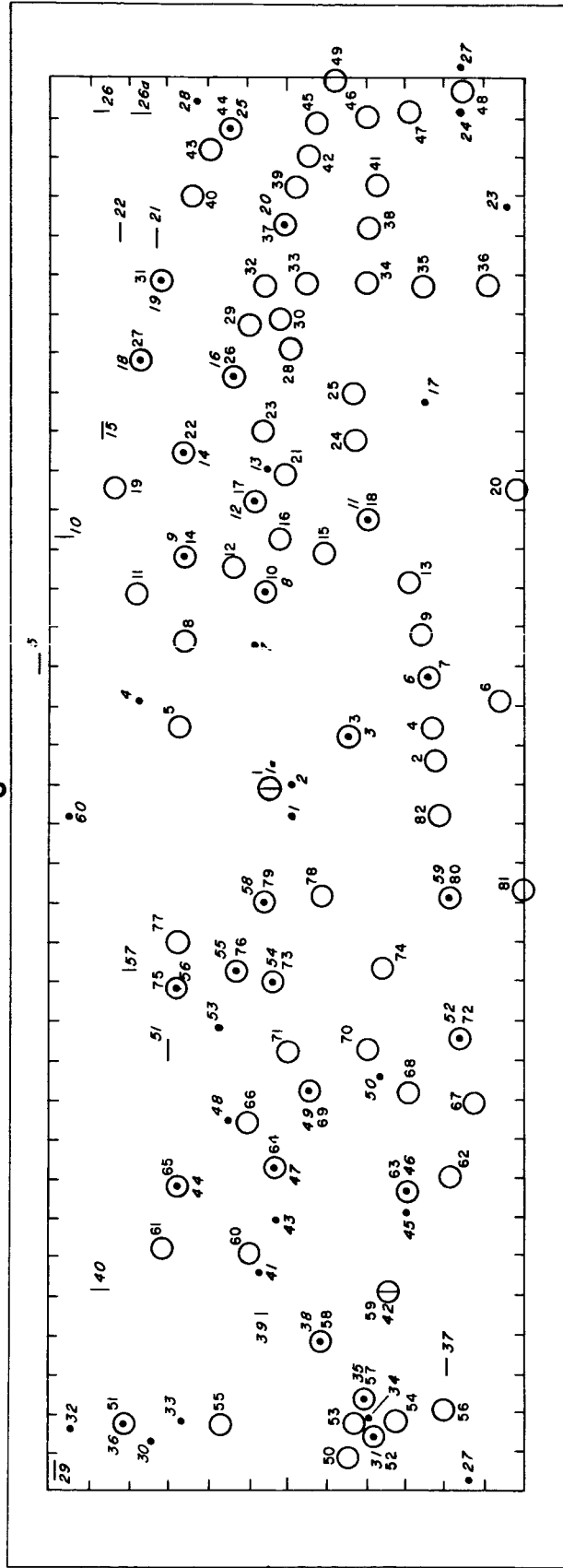
E

LOWELL - 1894

W

ITALICS • | — CERULLI
○ LOWELL

S



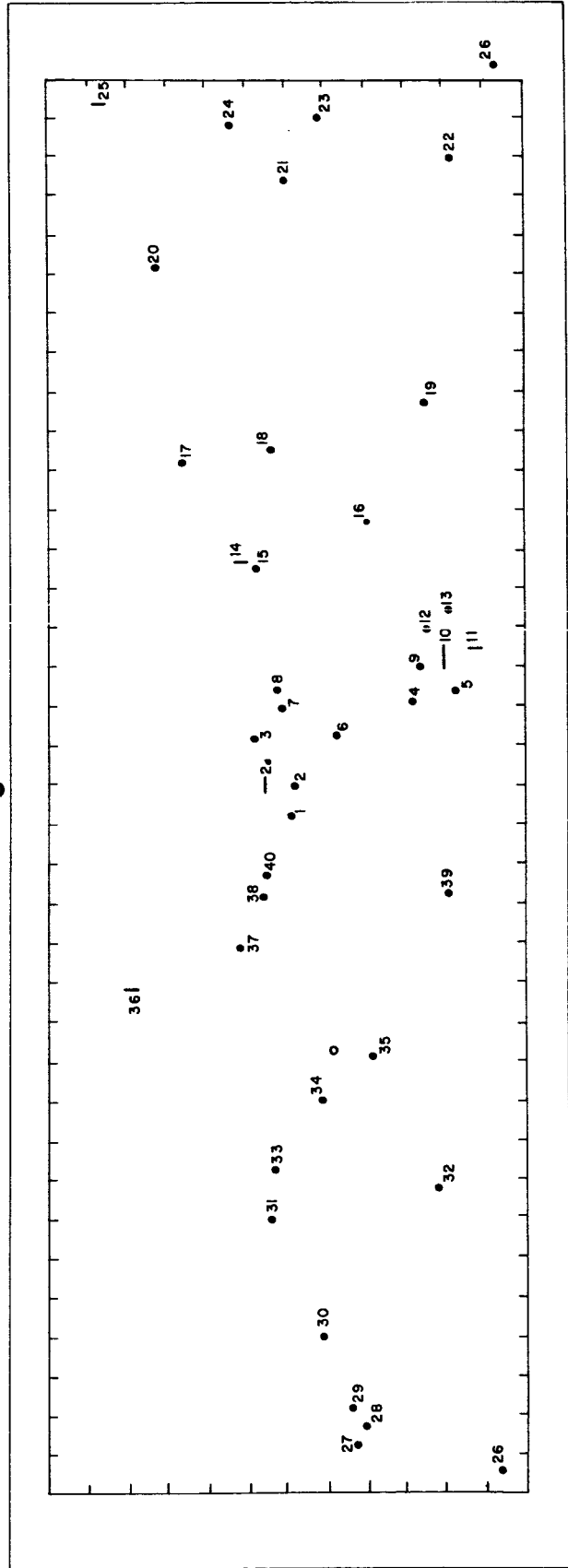
1896

• | — CERULLI
 ° DENNING

S

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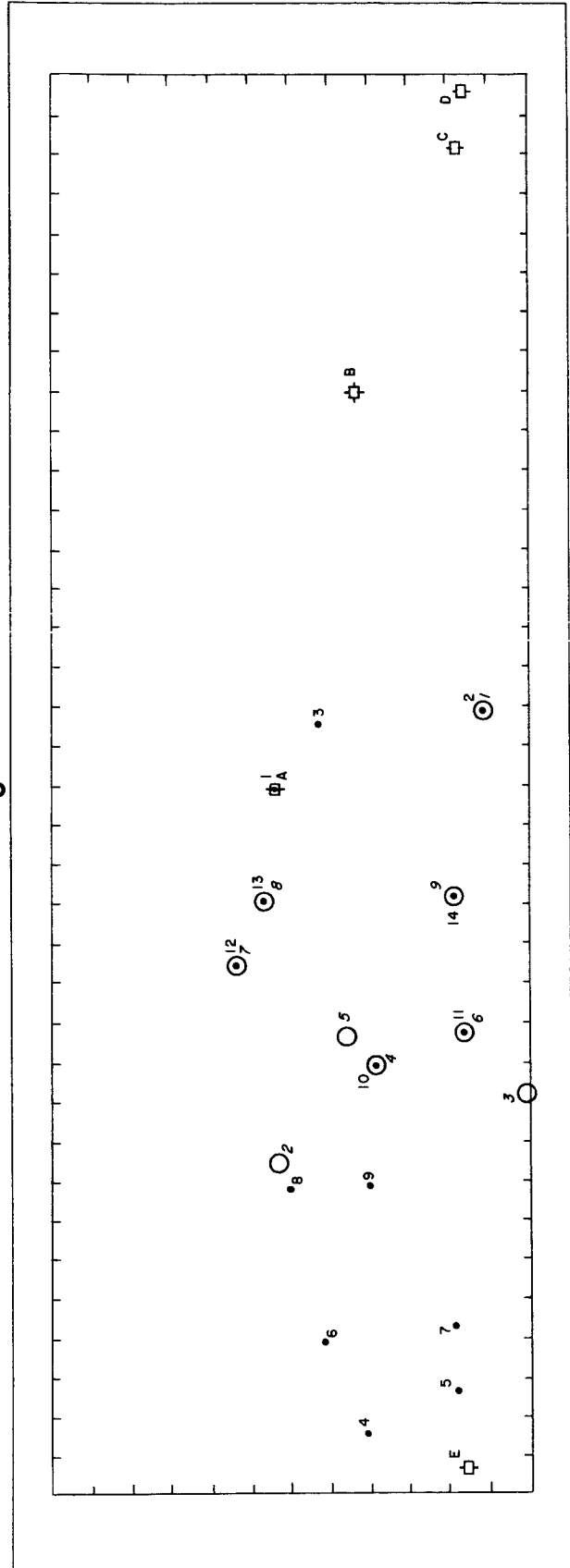
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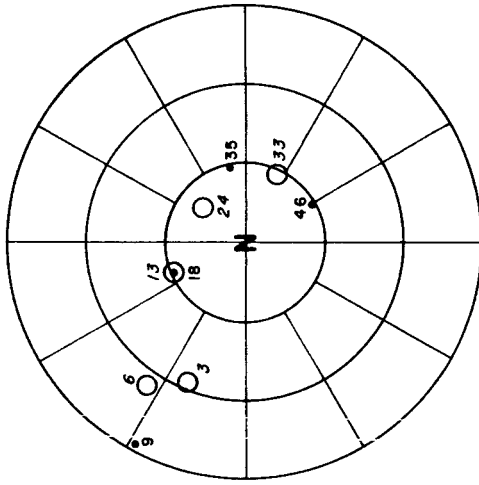
CERULLI AND DENNING - 1899

NUMBERS • GRAFF
ITALICS ○ ANTONIADI
 LETTERS ⊕ LOWELL

S

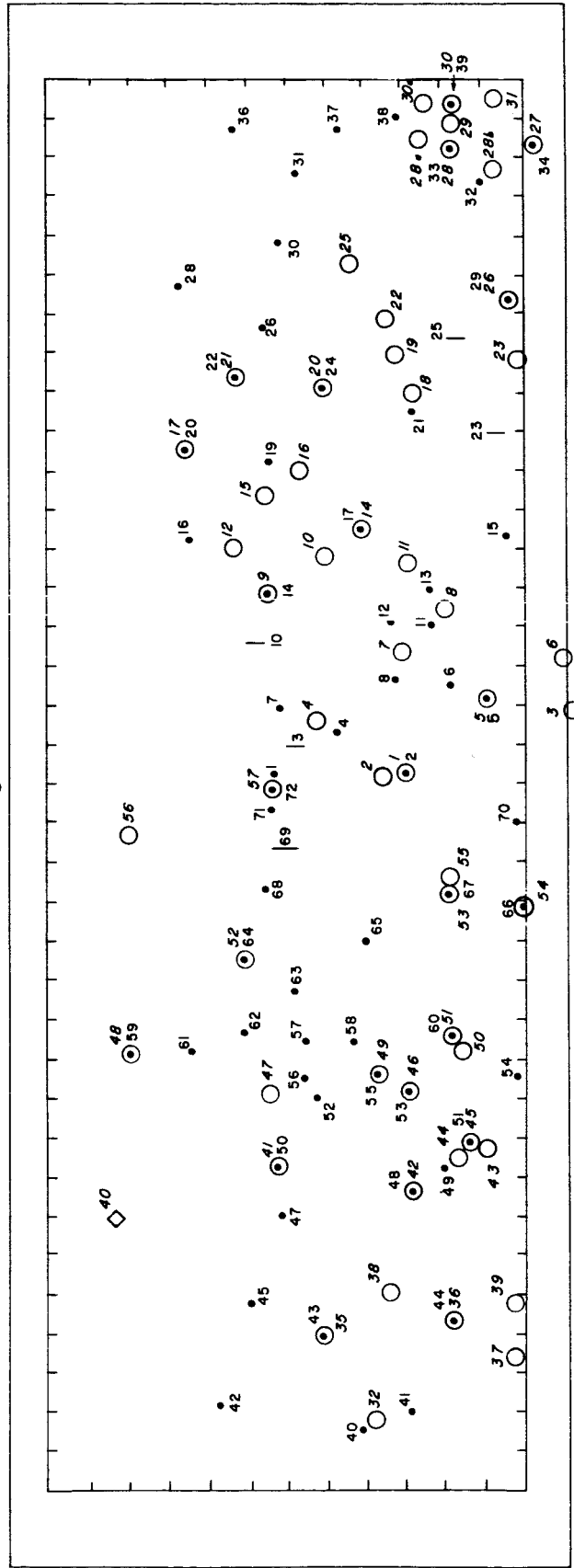


1901



ITALICS ○ ◇ LOWELL
• | MOLESWORTH

S

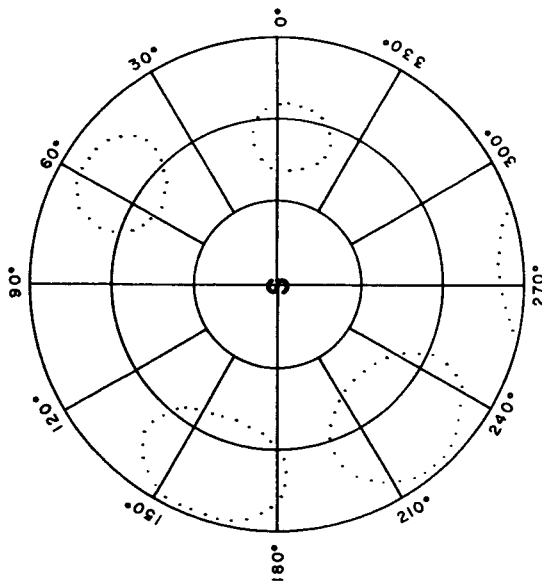
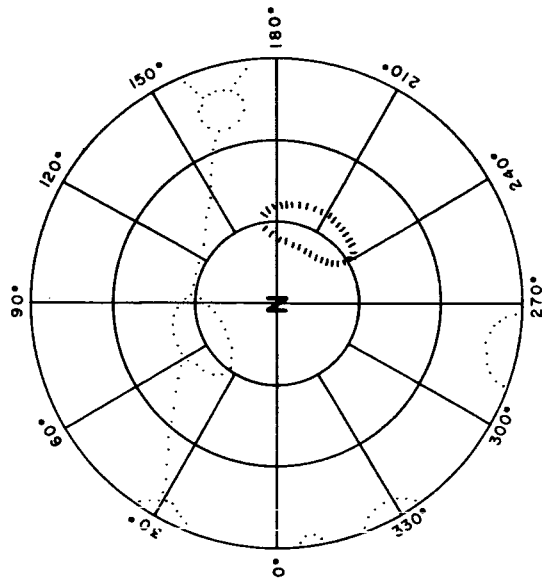


IV. CROSS-INDICES

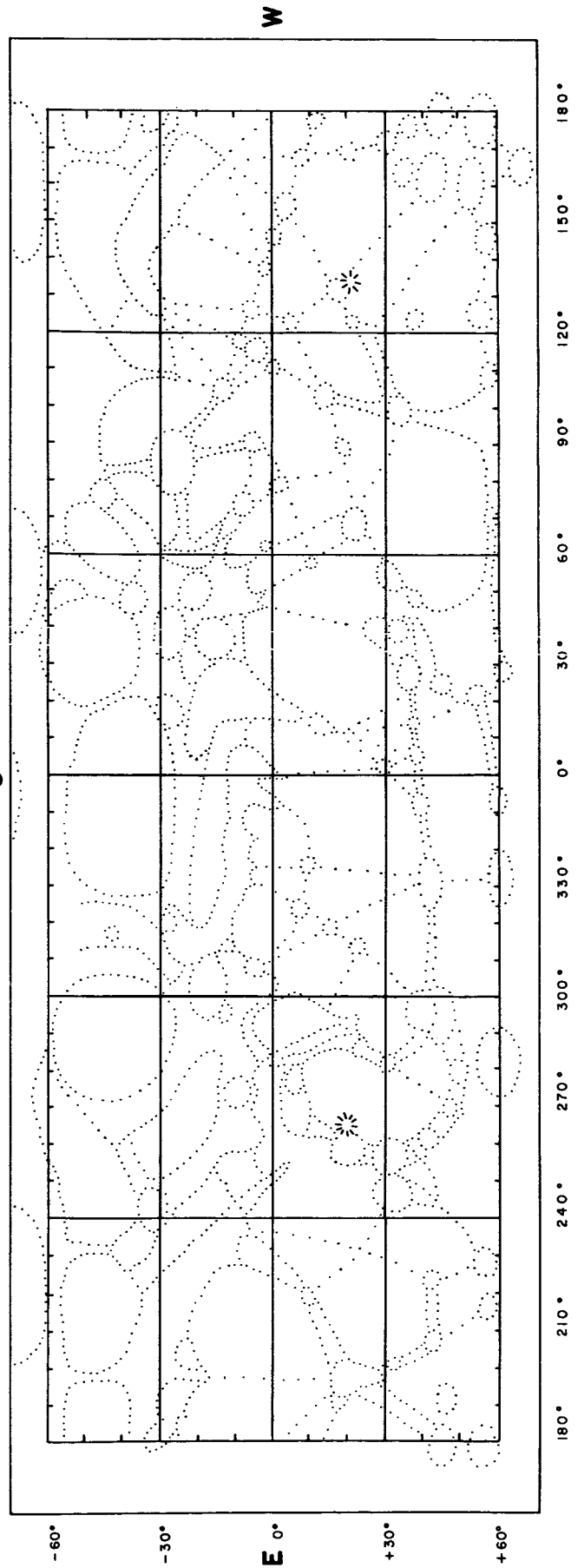
The points observed by the various astronomers at the various oppositions between 1877 and 1907 are related to each other in two ways in this section. Following the outline map appears a map indicating all the points recorded for the purpose of this study. Here, each point is identified by its key map number (KML), rather than by each observer's number.

Following the maps, the tabular cross-index (Table 3) appears. The points are listed in consecutive order of KML number. By reading a column from top to bottom, one can see at once which KML points were reported by a single observer in a given year (e.g., under AN 03, all of Antoniadi's points used in this study are listed vertically). By reading across, one can see at a glance how many observers have measured the surface feature identified by a given KML number.

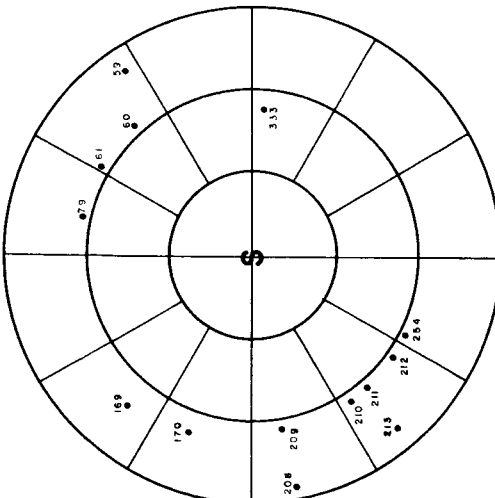
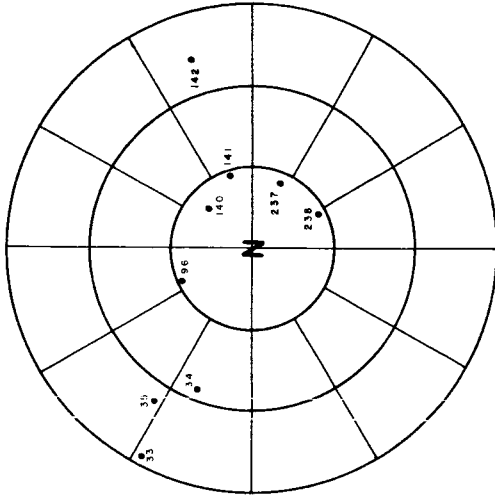
Table 4 relates the points recorded in this report (by KML number) to the points recorded in the preceding publication.⁽²⁾



OUTLINE MAP OF MARS



W



S

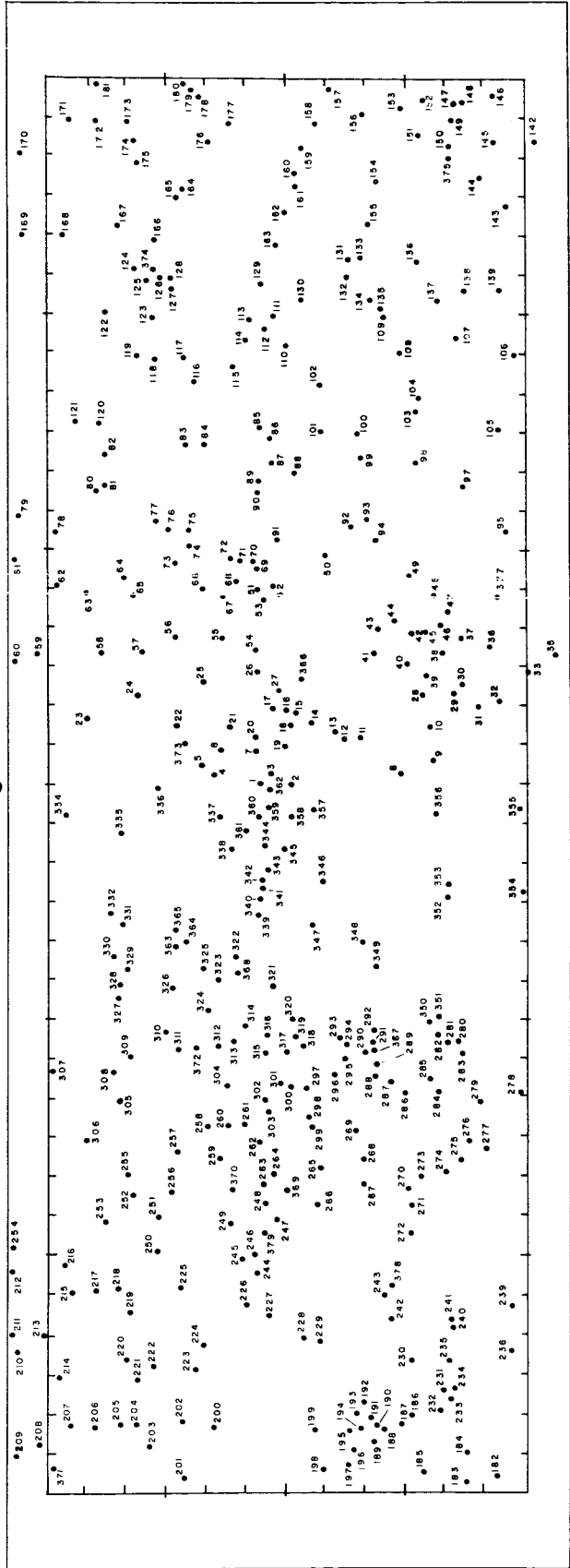


Table 3 (Continued)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

KML No.	BK SC BU 77 77 79	NI SC NI 79 79 81	IH WS WS 84 88 90	WL LW CE 92 94 96	LW CE AN 96 99 01	GR LW MO 01 03 03	AN 03
95 96 97			3		20	15 13 18	
98 99 100	13	19			24		
101 102 103		10			25	20 24 21	
104 105 106		25 13b		17	19	18 23 23	
107 108 109						25 19 22	
110 111 112					28 30	26	
113 114 115	15 9	28 15	20	11 16	29 26	21 22	
116 117 118	8	16a 27					

KML No.	BK 77	SC 77	BU 79	NI 79	SC 79	NI 81	IH 84	WS 88	WS 90	WL 92	LW 94	CE 96	LW 96	CE 99	AN 01	GR 01	LW 03	MO 03	AN 03
119 120 121	16	10		26	16						18 15	27							
122 123 124	17 18 21				17 18 21														
125 126 127	4	19		29						12	19	31					28		
128 129 130					19a 19b					14		32 33							
131 132 133				30	19c					15						25			
134 135 136					19d							34					27		
137 138 139							5					35 36					26 29		
140 141 142																24 27	35 34		

KML No.	BK SC BU 77 77 79	NI SC NI 79 79 81	LH WS WS 84 88 90	WL LW CE 92 94 96	LW CE AN 96 99 01	GR LW MO 01 03 03	AN 03
143 144 145		25b		23		28b 32	
146 147 148				24	48	31 30	
149 150 151						29 28 33 28a	
152 153 154					47 41	30a 39 38	
155 156 157					38 46 49	(38)	
158 159 160	11			18	45 23 42 21	37 31	
161 162 163				17 16 20	39 21 37	30	
164 165 166		25a		13 21	40		

KML No.	BK 77	SC 77	BU 79	NI 79	SC 79	NI 81	IH 84	WS 88	WS 90	WL 92	LW 94	CE 96	LW 96	CE 99	AN 01	GR 01	LW 03	MO 03	AN 03
167					21a							22							
168					21b														
169		20			20														
170		22			22														
171					24b							26		25					
172																			
173		24			24							26a							
174					24a							26a							
175		23			23														
176																			
177	5	25	12		32	25				7	19	25	43	24			36		
178		26			33	26						28	44						
179			13																
180					26a														
181					34	30a													
182																			
183												27		26					
(184*)																			
185																			
186			14															41	
187													54						
188																			
189																			
190								5				31	52				32		

KML No.	BK SC BU 77 77 79	NI SC NI 79 79 81	LH WS WS 84 88 90	WL LW CE 92 94 96	LW CE AN 96 99 01	GR LW MO 01 03 03	AN 03
191 192 193	33 15			34 35	57 29		
194 195 196		29		21	28 53 27	4 40	
197 198 199	28 29				50		
200 201 202	30	30 30b		33	55	42	
203 204 205		31a		20 30 36	51		
206 207 208	32 31	31		32 (29)			
209 210 211	27 36	35 27 38					
212 213 214	35	38a 37					

KML No.	BK 77	SC 77	BU 79	NI 79	SC 79	NI 81	LH 84	WS 88	WS 90	WL 92	LW 94	CE 96	LW 96	CE 99	AN 01	GR 01	LW 03	MO 03	AN 03
215 216 217	40			37a	40							40							
218 219 220	6	38 34	16	36	40a 38 34														
221 222 223										26 25 22									
224 225 226		39 37			37b					23							45		
227 228 229								7		39									
										38			58	30		6	35	43	
230 231 232					12 29b		6												
233 234 235					29a					37			56			5			
236 237 238																	37 33	46	

KML No.	BK 77	SC 77	BU 79	NI 79	SC 79	NI 81	LH 84	WS 88	WS 90	WL 92	LW 94	CE 96	LW 96	CE 99	AN 01	GR 01	LW 03	MO 03	AN 03
239																	39		
240																7	36	44	
241					43a														
242								6											
243																	38		
244					37a														
245																			
246	7	41	17		41	13											(41)	47	
247																			
248					42														
249		42	18																
250													61						
251																			
252					57														
253					40						27						40		
254																			
255					36a														
256					45a														
257																			
258		45						9											
259		44			44														
260																			
261																			
262											28	48	66						

KML No.	BK 77	SC 77	BU 79	NI 79	SC 79	NI 81	LH 84	WS 88	WS 90	WL 92	LW 94	CE 96	LW 96	CE 99	AN 01	GR 01	LW 03	MO 03	AN 03
263	8	43	20	42	43	14 15	8					47	64	33	2		41	50	
264																			
265																			
266			19													9			
267		46			46	46a													
268																			
269								3				46 45	63	32			42	48	
270					46b	46c													
271																			
272				39	41a		7						62	32				49	
273																			
274																			
275																	44 45 43	51	
276																			
277																			
278															3			54	
279													67 72						
280								2				52							
281			26																
282																			
283																11	51 50	60	
284																			
285			21		45	51c	18												
286			21										68				46	53	

KML No.	BK 77	SC 77	BU 79	NI 79	SC 79	NI 81	LH 84	WS 88	WS 90	WL 92	LW 94	CE 96	LW 96	CE 99	AN 01	GR 01	LW 03	MO 03	AN 03
287				47						9								55	
288										9	30	50							
289			50											35	4	10	49		
290													70						
291	9				(51a)		10												
292					51b														
293																			
294			51															58	
295							19	1	1										
296																			
297				46	50a							49	69	34				52	
298			48		48														
299						16													
300																		56	
301			22																
302																	47		
303				43															
304			49	48	49														
305																			
306			47		49b	47a													
307			52																
308																			
309			53	49	53														
310			27							8		31					48	59	

KML No.	BK 77	SC 77	BU 79	NI 79	SC 79	NI 81	LH 84	WS 88	WS 90	WL 92	LW 94	CE 96	LW 96	CE 99	AN 01	GR 01	LW 03	MO 03	AN 03
311		54		49a	54							51						61	
312				44								53						62	
313																			
314						20		4											
315			25																
316																			
317																			
318			24			19							71					57	
319																			
320		55		50	55		11												
321				57a								54	73					63	
322		57	28	52	57	21		10		11	32		76	37	7	12	52	64	
323				51															
324																			
325		58																	
326																			
327		56		(49c)	56a					10		56	75						
328														36					
329																			
330		59		49c								57							
331																			
332																			
333																			
334		60			59a							60							

KML No.	BK 77	SC 77	BU 79	NI 79	SC 79	NI 81	LH 84	WS 88	WS 90	WL 92	LW 94	CE 96	LW 96	CE 99	AN 01	GR 01	LW 03	MO 03	AN 03
335				60a												56			
336			31	3															
337																			
338			29	55			12												
339					61					33	58		79	38	8	13		68	
340										34	58		79	40	8				
341																			
342					61c														
343		61																	
344					62a													69	
345					61d								78						
346																			
347					57b													65	
348													74						
349																			
350					61a														
351					61b														
352					61e							59	80	39	9	14	53	67	
353																			
354													81				55	66	
355																	54	70	
356																			
357																			
358		62		54	62		13	11				1	82		1				

KML No.	BK 77	SC 77	BU 79	NI 79	SC 79	NI 81	LH 84	WS 88	WS 90	WL 92	LW 94	CE 96	LW 96	CE 99	AN 01	GR 01	LW 03	MO 03	AN 03
359																		71	
360																			
361					62b						36								
362		1	1	1	1	1	14				1	1a	1	2a		1	57	72	
363													77						
364					58														
365									9										
366					6a														
367					51a														
368												55				8			
369																			
370					41														
371																			
372												29							
373									8 12										
374																			
375														20 22					

KML No.	WN 77	IH 79	DE 84	KN 84	IH 86-8	SC 86-8	IH 92	PI 92	DE 99	LW 01
14								1		
83		1		1						B
102										
147										D
150		2								C
177										
184										E
263		3								
264		3								
288				2						
290	1	4	1						1	
295										
352						2				A
362						1		1		

Table 4

IDENTIFICATION LIST KML - VML (PML)

KML	VML (PML)	KML	VML (PML)	KML	VML (PML)
1	195?	35	-	67	-
2	2	36	286W	68	154
3	-	37	-	69	16?
4	-	38	228	70	16?
5	303	39	226x	71	192
6	86x	40	87x	72	18
7	115	41	7x	73	-
8	P231	42	227	74	88x
9	150	43	289x	75	296
10	-	44	-	76	-
11	-	45	223	77	P286
12	P 11x	46	8x	78	P 41x
13	3		230x	79	-
14	5	47	119x	80	-
15	-	48	-	81	-
16	-	49	P 36x	82	-
17	153x		P278x	83	157x
18	152?	50	-	84	-
19	-	51	229	85	90
20	151	52	15x	86	-
21	-	53	15x	87	21
22	P 14	54	11	88	P289
23	-	55	P 6	89	-
24	215x	56	12	90	89
25	-	57	10	91	20
26	118?	58	9	92	-
27	-	59	216	93	19
28	281x	60	-	94	-
29	-	61	17	95	-
30	-	62	155	96	-
31	-	63	218	97	-
32	286E	64	-	98	-
33	-	65	P 34	99	-
34	-	66	-	100	-

Table 4 (Continued)

KML	VML (PML)	KML	VML (PML)	KML	VML (PML)
101	-	136	-	171	94
102	23x	137	-	172	161
103	-	138	-	173	108
104	125	139	27x	174	-
105	123?	140	-	175	179
106	-	141	-	176	-
107	-	142	33	177	34
108	-	143	251	178	37
109	P 73	144	130x	179	180
110	-	145	250	180	-
111	P 75?	146	36	181	-
112	91	147	38	182	-
113	-	148	-	183	-
114	-	149	-	184	-
115	25	150	132	185	-
116	-	151	-	186	-
117	P303	152	-	187	P124
118	-	153	254	188	-
119	-	154	-	189	P329?
120	24	155	-	190	-
121	-	156	P323	191	-
122	233	157	-	192	211
123	-	158	P104	193	-
124	198	159	-	194	43
125	-	160	255	195	-
126	274	161	P 96?	196	-
127	29?	162	P313?	197	203x
128	29?	163	269	198	-
129	267	164	30x	199	-
130	-	165	-	200	44
131	92	166	159x	201	63?
132	-	167	93	202	209?
133	28	168	P 94	203	-
134	-	169	298	204	-
135	P309x	170	31		

Table 4 (Continued)

KML	VML (PML)	KML	VML (PML)	KML	VML (PML)
205	42	239	199	273	P387?
206	166	240	51	274	-
207	235	241	-	275	-
208	40	242	-	276	252?
209	41	243	138x	277	-
210	-		53x	278	66
211	49	244	189	279	P160
212	-	245	-	280	244?
213	-	246	278	281	244?
214	-	247	55	282	71x
215	257	248	213	283	-
216	-	249	54x	284	-
217	169	250	-	285	-
218	52	251	-	286	242
219	50	252	-	287	290
220	-	253	-	288	240?
221	-	254	299	289	67
222	275?	255	60	290	-
223	167	256	-	291	69
224	-	257	-	292	200x
225	-	258	-	293	-
226	48	259	-	294	-
227	-	260	P396	295	-
228	-	261	P158	296	-
229	47	262	104	297	103x
230	-	263	-	298	261
231	-	264	58	299	279x
232	-	265	-	300	-
233	-	266	-	301	143
234	45	267	96	302	P164x
235	136?	268	-	303	P159x
	258?	269	-	304	102
236	135x	270	59	305	-
237	-	271	P372?	306	P163x
238	-	272	300	307	99

Table 4 (Continued)

KML	VML (PML)	KML	VML (PML)
308	101	342	176
309	68	343	-
310	-	344	265
311	70	345	-
312	-	346	82
313	73x	347	76
314	P183?	348	-
315	105x	349	74x
316	-	350	-
317	P173?	351	-
318	-	352	79
319	-	353	292
320	72	354	80
321	245	355	-
322	145	356	P227
323	-	357	-
324	-	358	85
325	P198	359	-
326	-	360	114x
327	243x		P220
	100x	361	-
328	P196	362	1?
329	P200	363	-
330	-	364	147?
331	146?	365	246
332	-	366	-
333	P 9x	367	-
334	249	368	75x
335	84x	369	-
336	-	370	P378
337	-	371	-
338	-	372	73?
339	-	373	273?
340	175	374	-
341	81	375	P318

? uncertainty in identification

x approximate correspondence only

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